

ALL NOTICES.  
3 of Thirty Years  
OPENING SYSTEM has been used  
until now. It is now  
the wind-cold, regulates the bow-  
el-disorders, whether arising from  
an old and well-tried remedy.

loses of a Family  
iment,  
ANAGREE will be found having  
will follow its use in all cases of  
the stomach, &c. It is a good  
the wind-cold, regulates the bow-  
el-disorders, whether arising from  
an old and well-tried remedy.

Lock Pale and Sick  
lock pale, the stomach,  
the bowels perfectly white, and  
other injuries ingredients un-  
tions. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. WARD, New  
McDonald, owner of Mary Bird  
New York, and the pur-  
chaser of American Birds  
and the like in the U.S. and  
Europe. No. 155 Nassau Street,  
New York. See Schaeffer, Steven  
agents.

RH CURE  
VINE'S  
IVERSAL  
RH CURE.  
nedy offered to the en-  
ants and the like, giving tons to the  
case.

ALL DRUGGISTS.  
TION SALES.  
POMEROY & CO.

MARCH 15, AT 10 O'CLOCK.  
OUR STORES.  
66 Randolph-st.,

Stock at Auction!  
chromes in frames, engraving,  
and gold, and other articles  
and glass, porcelain, monumen-  
tals, &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,  
66 and 68 Randolph-st.

BUTTERS & CO.,  
105 EAST MADISON-ST.

CAR TRADE SALE.

7-GOODS.

March 15, at 8 o'clock, at 10 East

Madison-st.,  
John H. Harkness,  
Woolworth Goods,

Woolworth Goods,

Woolworth Goods.

STANT SALE  
NTIC AND VALUABLE  
AINTINGS

of D. G. L. E., Esq., of Philadelphia

AUCTION,

State Street, Near Madison

DURMING ON

DAY, MARCH 17.

6-7 p.m., and on evenings there-

on will be found Christie, Brans-  
ton, and others.

G. LEAR, London.

O. JACOBSON, Düsseldorf

and Copenhagen.

R. WENTWORTH, N. Y.

D. GRUHL, Düsseldorf.

W. H. C. JONES, London.

L. SAMFELT, Zurich.

F. R. PARIS, Paris.

W. H. C. JONES, London.

W. H. C. JONES, London.

OLD FURNITURE

SETS, A WHEELBAR & WILSON

WHEELBAR & WILSON, 105 East

MADISON-ST.

A. BUTTER & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF

OPEN BUGGIES,

RESS WAGON AND HARNESS,

AY MORNING, MARCH 17,

NOON, 105 EAST MADISON-ST.

A. BUTTER & CO., Auctioneers.

P. GORE & CO.,

70 Wabash-st.

TEND!

Day's Day-Goods Auction Sale of March

to a complete line of

GOODS,

Alcove, Sutlers, Serge, Punges,

Bedding, Drapery, Furniture, Clothings,

Books, Pictures, Books, &c.

W. H. C. JONES, London.

H. H. C. JONES, London.

W. H. C. JONES, London.

plement on the Golden Age. He was the original proposer of it. When I went to Mr. Woodburn's I never took any one with me, remember, I took my own child there once. It was about 9 or 10 years old. I remained about an hour, and do not remember if I took any person with me. I saw Mrs. Woodburn last two weeks ago last. She was at Detroit. She sent for me. I went to her room and had an interview with her. This was after Mr. Woodburn had written to me, and I only met with him once. I am sure Mr. Sherman wrote often to Mrs. Woodburn to me. I have

RECEIVED LETTERS FROM MR. HILL.

since I was here before. I had interviews with Mr. Woodburn while I was here before. I did not see Mr. Woodburn at Detroit until about two weeks ago.

*Revised examination:* What I meant by writing sensational articles was something that the papers were doing. I was employed by Talton at one time to make him look good in the papers. I am not sure of that. Mr. Beecher, while he was in Boston, was a lady up to him. Then took the carriage from his own house. The lady was there with him. On arrival at Coney Island, they left the carriage to go to bathe. The lady got out of the carriage and said Mr. Beecher to Mr. Beecher, "I object!" put in Mr. Beecher.

"That's too bad to spoil the joke there," whispered Mr. Beecher, while he was seated with some of the ladies. Last week, Mrs. Woodburn came up to him. I went to her room and had an interview with her. This was after Mr. Woodburn had written to me, and I only met with him once. I am sure Mr. Sherman wrote often to Mrs. Woodburn to me. I have

JOHN GALLAGHER.

was next called. He recited his credits at No. 50 Schenectady street, Brooklyn. I know Talton, and have known him ever since I was in the library-stable business. I was employed by Talton at one time to make him look good in the papers. I am not sure of that. Mr. Beecher, while he was in Boston, was a lady up to him. Then took the carriage from his own house. The lady was there with him. On arrival at Coney Island, they left the carriage to go to bathe. The lady got out of the carriage and said Mr. Beecher to Mr. Beecher, "I object!" put in Mr. Beecher.

"That's too bad to spoil the joke there," whispered Mr. Beecher to Mr. Beecher; "Wilkeson never told you?"

"What is the rest of the joke, Mr. Beecher?"

"Why, you ask Sam Wilkeson; he'll tell you," replied the great preacher. "It's too good to lose."

So far as the court can determine, the reporter said Mr. Wilkeson had been in the office of the defendant since Mr. Beecher had been admitted.

"Tell it of course I will," replied Mr. Wilkeson. "It was like this. As soon as Theodore had finished talking about how he would get the favor of Mr. Beecher, he took that letter from Mr. Beecher out of my pocket and showed it to me."

BROOKLYN, Dec. 2, 1861.—*Samuel Wilkeson.*—The feature in the news of the service which you have done me by securing my son Harry's transfer into the regular army through your influence is a good one. The family are well pleased.

I am sure that nothing could have been done without you, and Mr. Tilson is of the same opinion. The family are well pleased with the father's feelings, you will then know but faintly how much I feel for this help in my son's behalf.

I am glad to have you interested in himself as to make him glad to the end that you aided him in getting a start.

I am dear sir, your greatly obliged servant,

H. W. Beecher.

"And the joke, Mr. Wilkeson, is that Tilson, after all, didn't get this appointment for Mr. Beecher."

THE CRUEL JUDGE OF LOVETON.

The most cruelising in the horrible Brooklyn scandal is the present attempt to blacken the reputation of the daughter of the late Hon. Owen Lovejoy of Illinois, who was at the Standard Hotel with Theodore Tilson when a school girl 17 years old. That the attack is thus far unsuccessful is an excuse for those who are making it. The suffering of the young girl is really caused in the presence of Christendom as can easily be imagined. Messrs. Everts, Tracy, H. H. Foote, etc., should be heartily ashamed of what has been done.

Mr. Beecher's letter. That was the last time Theodore ever looked me in the face. To think that he should have forgotten how he came to me and asked me to go to him, and then jump into the carriage again, and I drove him home. The witness was here handed a photograph of Mrs. Woodburn, and said he thought this was the same lady who was with Tilson on that occasion.

The prosecution waived a cross-examination of this witness.

Mrs. Sherman then called Samuel P. Halliday, who testified: I reside at 69 Hicks street, Brooklyn. I am a clergyman, and as present am member of the Examiner Committee, and subsequently one of the deacons. I was also clerk of the church. I was introduced to Beecher sixteen or seventeen years ago. I have known Mr. Tilson for ten years. I have known him to speak to him until about five years ago. I think I met him first to speak to Mr. Tilson—school-party given by Capt. Duncan. I was about five years old then. I was in the schoolroom, and in the industry, but that was connected with the Home for the Friendless. I remember the publication of the Woodburn scandal in 1872. I first saw a copy of it on the 20th of October. Mrs. Moore on that day, before I saw this publication or heard of it. Beecher spoke to me about this scandal. I called a meeting of a few of the members of the church that evening, among them Mrs. Bell, White, Hill, Hawkins, and others.

I AM ACQUAINTED WITH MRS. MOULTON, wife of F. D. Moulton, but not intimately. I think I first saw her in the spring of 1872, a year or two before my trial. My attention was directed to Beecher's portrait by Mrs. Moulton when we were talking about affairs of the church. I had a subsequent interview with her on a Wednesday morning, Oct. 20, 1872, and last Wednesday, I think, in the month. It was on the morning after the meeting of the church members. Mrs. Moulton received me at the door, and spoke to her the subject of the Woodburn scandal. I think I said what it meant, or why her name was connected with it. I think she said she did not know why her name was used in connection with the Woodburn scandal. Beecher spoke to me, and she believed in him. I saw Mrs. Moulton several times subsequent to this period, at Plymouth Church. I think I saw her five or six times. She has always been a friend to her friend's indiscretions as from his malicious enemies.

"NOT A WORD OF TRUTH IN THAT."

It will be recalled by many who were in court at the time of the conclusion of Mrs. Moulton's testimony—the fact was mentioned in some of the trials that she was a widow. But the fact is, she was not a widow, but a spinster.

She was naturally excited at the moment to know what words the pastor committed with Mrs. Beecher. The Beecher party had been received by him, and she believed in him. I saw Mrs. Moulton several times subsequent to this period, at Plymouth Church. I think I saw her five or six times. She has always been a friend to her friend's indiscretions as from his malicious enemies.

Some questions were put to witness with regard to the action of Plymouth Church on a matter of which she was then objecting to the prosecution, and caused a series of arguments between counsel, in one of which Beach asked why the other side attempted to introduce the action of the church into the case.

"Underlings!" retorted Everts. "You said Mr. Beecher's underlings. I repeat: using the word not as an offensive term, for it is rather a compliment to be so undulating to the greatest minds in the face of the earth." [Laughter, mingled with applause.]

Judge Nelson ruled that defendant's counsel might bring into court the names of the church members, but that evidence of it could not be introduced by cross-examination.

The Court adjourned.

BECKER'S SON.

VID TILTON ON WILDEMAN'S CHOICE HIS COMMISSION IN THE REGULAR ARMY?

New York Times.

The world at large would never know about an intensely dramatic and funny situation which came under the personal observation of a reporter of the Times during the progress of the Beecher trial on the 13th. The reporter happened to be seated directly below Mr. Beecher and Mr. Beecher while Mr. Wilkeson was serving in a very dramatic manner how Tilson came to his office and told him (Wilkeson) the particulars of how he went to Washington in 1861, saw Mr. Lincoln, and got a son of Mr. Beecher transferred from a Brooklyn regiment into the Fourth Artillery of the regular army.

"What did Mr. Tilson say?" said Mr. Everts.

"Why?" said Mr. Wilkeson. "Tilson said that in the first year of the war Harry Beecher had fallen into a deep trouble with some misconduct which he had committed, but while he subsequently did characterize him as having been in deep trouble in a Brooklyn regiment in which he was an officer, and that it became necessary to transfer him to another, he said he was to be sent to the West, and to the face of the earth." [Laughter, mingled with applause.]

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THEATRICAL RUMORS.

The Committee on Insurance reported back with recommendations for the proposed Fire Insurance bill, making it unlawful for any fire insurance company to cancel a policy upon property within this State without consent of the property-holders except in case of change of occupancy.

JUDGES OF THE FRANCE.

Stickey, of Cook, introduced a joint resolution in the Senate, Sec. 28, Art. 6, of the Constitution, providing for the election of the Governor of Justice of the Peace in Cook County, while their election is provided for in other counties, is antagonistic to the fair and just administration of justice, and the same, having the sooner power, to amend the bill to reduce the expense of the State Treasury to pay the fee of the Auditor of Justice.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the local authorities upon such county to immediately notify the Auditor of Justice of such levy; and the Auditor, after receiving notice of such levy, shall cause to be certified a tax for payment of interest on such bonds, but small notice of such levy having been given, the Auditor shall cause to be paid to the State Treasurer all the amount of the tax levied upon the taxable property of such city, town, or township, as may be necessary, as a sinking fund, and to be expended for the repair of such buildings.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the County Board, in any county in this State having local indebtedness, to assess the same, and to give to the Auditor of Justice of such county, the amount of such local indebtedness, and such bonds have levied a tax in an amount sufficient to pay the same, and such bonds so levied by them in each and every year, and the said auditor shall pay such funds to the Auditor of Justice of such county, and the same may be paid at the place designated by the said bonds, whether it be at the Auditor of Justice or at the place where the same are issued.

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## TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Deafness street, corner Monroe. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Hailed street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of J. L. Toole, "Madame Butterfly." The Dogger. Afternoon and evening.

MUSICIAN'S THEATRE—Madison street, opposite Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Rosalie. "The Lady of Lyons."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Kelly & Leon's entertainments. "The Queen of the Kitchen." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Henry IV." Afternoon and evening.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR HAS been introduced into this country. It has gained a high reputation for purity and efficacy. A quart jar will cost \$1.00. For twenty years it has been a favorite with the ladies of Europe. "Cocoaine" has become a valuable property. We have a large quantity in stock, and are anxious to protect the public and ourselves from imitation.

WILSON'S COLD-LIVER OIL AND LINSEED.—The great popularity of this oil and linseed preparation is due to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Consumption, Rheumatism, and all Conulsive Symptoms, it has been found to be of great service. It cures the complaints of disease, when no agent at hand which can do so well. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Send for sample. Sold by all druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, March 17, 1875.

The bill introduced by Mr. Cummings, providing for the levy and collection, by local authorities, of a tax for the payment of interest and principal of railroad bonds, yesterday passed the House.

The adoption or rejection of the new rules under consideration by the Chicago Board of Trade will be settled by a vote of the Association, it being stipulated that the total number of votes cast shall not be less than 200.

A powder explosion about five miles from Cleveland yesterday gave that city a very clear idea of what a good square earthquake is. Buildings rocked most uncomfortably, and the concussion was so great as to thoroughly alarm the whole city, besides doing no inconsiderable damage in the way of partial and complete destruction.

Representative STICKNEY, of Cook, who was once a Justice of the Peace, fears for a restoration of the old system by which the J. P.'s were elected, and which gave us an O'MALLEY, a PRENDERGAST, and—will not add, a STICKNEY, though his proposition to return to the vicious old mode of selection nearly entitles him to a place in the category.

Another day's work on the Chinese wall to shut out foreign capital from Illinois was accomplished yesterday in the House, where a failure to obtain the constitutional majority virtually defeats Mr. BROADWELL's bill, which contemplated the placing of non-resident and resident money-lenders upon an equal footing as regards the power to enforce the payment of interest and principal by the usual course of judgment, foreclosure, and sale.

The heirs of ex-Senator SEABURY, of Arkansas, have petitioned the Senate to expunge that portion of the record of that body relating to the expulsion of the said Senator in 1861 for disloyalty. In the interest of reconciliation, and with a view of removing the stigma from the escutcheon of that proud family, the Senate had the petition referred to a committee for investigation. It has been discovered that the Senator served but two years of his term, and, in the event of favorable action on the petition by the Senate, these truly loyal heirs will be entitled to draw from the United States Treasury the sum of \$25,000, being the amount of additional salary which the Senator would have been entitled to had he served out his full term. As there were ten or twelve other Senators expelled at the same time, and for the same reason, it is presumed that this fact will have its due weight in deciding the case.

The general tone of the Republican papers of Ohio leaves little room to doubt that old Ben Wade will be the Gubernatorial candidate in that State next fall to contest the field with "Petticoat Allen." Should this be the case, the Ohio campaign will be the liveliest ever known in this country. It will call in the best stump-speakers from every part of the country, and the contest will be a general melee in every city, town, village, and school district in the State. Ohio will be sifted down to the last voter, and if there is any man who does not vote, it will only be because he is so near death's door that he cannot be carried to the polls. The interest of the campaign, however, will centre in the two leaders. Neither of them will need any certificate as to the soundness of their political faith. When Ben Wade takes the stump, WILLIAM ALLEN will have to "rise up" higher than he ever rose before. They will strike fire every time they meet. We doubt whether old Ben Wade yet believes the War is over, and it is certain that "Foghorn" ALLEN does not yet know there has been a civil war, or that slavery is abolished. With two such uncompromising partisans pitted against each other, the pitch will be kept boiling hot. After that campaign, WILLIAM ALLEN will never "rise up" again.

The Chicago produce markets were very active yesterday. Meat was quite active, and 50 higher, but closed 10c per lb lower than on Monday, at \$13.00-\$19.10 cash, and \$18.10-\$19.12 for April. Lard was in moderate demand and weak, closing at \$13.62 per 100 lbs cash, and \$13.45 seller April. Meats were quiet and 50 per lb higher, at 75c for shoulders, 10c for short ribs, and 10c for short clean. Dressed hogs were firm, at \$3.00-\$3.50 per 100 lbs. Highwines were active and steady at \$1.11 per gallon. Flour was quiet and strong. Wheat was active and irregularly higher, closing at 75c for March, and 95c for April. Corn was active and irregularly higher, closing at 65c cash, and 75c for May. Oats were quiet and firm, closing at 55c for March, and 55c for April. Barley was more active, and stronger, closing at \$1.00 for March, and

\$1.00 for April. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 3,900,000 bushels, 2,130,626 bushels corn, \$45,514, bushels, 12,360 bushels rye, and 211,875 bushels barley. Hogs were short supply and sold higher, most of the trading being done at \$1.20-\$1.75. Cattle and sheep were quiet and without quota-be change.

For all the progress made yesterday in the Brooklyn trial, the whole day's proceedings might be dropped out of the case and not be seriously missed. The patience of the Court was sorely tried by the examination of five witnesses, who simply corroborated Moulton's testimony, and whom, therefore, Judge FULLERTON declined to cross-examine. As though this were not enough of immorality for one day, Assistant-Pastor HALILDAM—him who would refuse to believe Mr. BREWER guilty if an angel from Heaven made oath to it—got well started in his version of what took place at a Deacons' meeting, when he was brought to a standstill by an objection from plaintiff's counsel, which the Court sustained, and poor Brother HALILDAM, who has been for some time darkly hinting at the tremendous "sensation" bottled up within him, completely flattened out. The Court ruled, and the proposition is so plain as to excite surprise that Mr. BREWER's counsel should for a moment splitter over it, that the official record of the Deacons' meeting, and not Pastor HALILDAM's highly-colored recollection of it, was what was wanted. In the testimony of the Bohemian Cook, nothing more important was elicited than that Mrs. WILBURN, in Tuxedo's presence, once offered him the whole story to work up for the New York Sun, but he declined it. The impression produced by this recital of lofty devotion to principle must have been somewhat modified by the admission, under cross-examination, that the Sun had once burned its fingers with a libel of this same witness "working up," and that Cook had just received \$150 from SHAWMAN in the shape of "expenses" from Detroit to New York and back.

And now there is a prospect that England and Russia may get by the ears at no very distant time. The British Lion is lashing him the tail and growing furiously at the Russian Polar Bear, which has been growing at him. England having refused to be represented at the adjourned meeting of the International Conference for "the Mitigation of Suffering in War," to be held in St. Petersburg this month, *Le Nord*, which is understood to be the Russian Emperor's mouthpiece, makes a furious attack upon her. It criticizes England's motives, characterizes her reasons for declining as hypocritical, calls Lord DERBY a PAKISTAN, and irritates the British Lion with allusions to the bombardment of Copenhagen, as even which Britons do not like to talk about. The *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Saturday Review* are rebuking the insolence of *Le Nord*, and charge that this constant abuse of Great Britain is encouraged by the Russian Government. The *Saturday Review* says:

"England is happily, notwithstanding the affected contempt of hack political writers, not yet reduced to the necessity of acting under foreign dictation. Since the days of NAPOLEON it may be doubted whether any sovereign has until now advanced the pretension of insisting as a right that an independent State shall accept against its will the proposal of a conference or congress." Perhaps one of the real causes of the bitterness of feeling between the two countries is the fact that the English are providing the Eastern European tribes with rifles and teaching them how to use them. The two nations are evidently drawing so near on the Eastern question that they begin to chafe at each other. It is only a question of time when the collision must come.

Gov. WALKER, in his message to the Virginia Legislature, points significantly to the fact that all that is required, to carry this scheme through is a majority in Congress. The Democrats, it is true, have not a majority in the Senate, and cannot easily take place in the policy of the Government. These changes, we thought, were pernicious. Among these perils we particularly suggested the revival of the doctrine of State Sovereignty, as held by the Democratic party prior to and during the War; the doctrine on which Secession was justified, and which, in the event of the restoration of the old system, would again become the directing principle of the Government.

The Republican party having now lost control of the legislative power of the nation, and the Treasury having passed under the legislative control of the Democratic House of Representatives, we invite attention to another peril which is much nearer than the people think. The Democrats will have nearly two-thirds of the House. Already there is an exciting contest for Speaker. SAM RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, and FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, are rivals; but both of these men are salary-grabbers, open and defiant, and it is questionable whether the "reformers" elected on that issue will consent to the election of either. The Southern Democrats will be in the majority, and can nominate whom they please. Policy may suggest the inadvisability of electing an ex-Confederate General to the Speakership, and yet the only way to get rid of the Woods and RANDALLS is to take a Southern representative which is much nearer than the people think. The Democrats will have one of the many perils which threaten the nation in case of a return of the Democratic party to power.

**THE PERILS OF THE FUTURE.**  
Some months ago we mentioned that the indications furnished by last fall's elections of a probable return to power by the Democratic party naturally suggested the changes which in our case would take place in the policy of the Government. These changes, we thought, were pernicious. Among these perils we particularly suggested the revival of the doctrine of State Sovereignty, as held by the Democratic party prior to and during the War; the doctrine on which Secession was justified, and which, in the event of the restoration of the old system, would again become the directing principle of the Government.

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The Chicago Journal and the Times, with indecent zeal, oppose any deliverance from the present city charters and its cumbersome and intolerable evils. The staple denunciation is, that if there be a new charter Mr. HINSON will be a candidate for Mayor, and that, when elected, he will use the powers of the Majority so as to convert the whole Government into a HINSON machine for the benefit of HINSON and his followers. But these papers ignore the fact that under both charters the eligibility of candidates and the qualifications of the voters are the same, and that, while HINSON may be elected under the new charter, so KARL KIRK may be elected under the old one. There is no office under the new charter to which Mr. HINSON may aspire that he cannot equally contend for under the old charter. Whoever may be elected Mayor under the new charter must have a majority of the popular vote, and that majority cannot be influenced either way by the result of the election being held under one charter or the other.

It is claimed, however, that under the new charter a bad man elected to the office of Mayor can surround himself with bad men of his own selection, his own "creatures," and with these subordinates, can run the City Government in his own interest, and it is assumed that the new charter furnishes special opportunities for this purpose. To emphasize this assertion they say that HINSON will be Mayor, and call upon the people to behold the horrid spectacle. Let us see how Mr. HINSON, or KARL KIRK, or Ald. CAMPBELL, or W. F. STEWART, if elected Mayor in 1875, could act if so disposed. Under the old charter, the Mayor can appoint the Comptroller, the Corporation Counsel, and one member of the Board of Public Works, subject to the approval of the majority of the Common Council elected at the same time and at the same ticket with himself. Under the new charter he will be able to appoint the Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, Commissioners of Board of Public Works, and Commissioners of Fire, Police, and Health, with the approval of the majority of a Board of Commissioners elected by

the whole people. Under the old charter the Mayor's appointees are as much his "creatures" as they can possibly be under the new charter. Under the old charter the Board of Public Works makes all the contracts, appoints all the subordinates, and controls all its expenditures, without responsibility. The same may be said of the Police and Fire Commissioners. Under the new charter the whole people have reduced their liabilities, while in the Southern States the debts have been increased by two years of accrued and unpaid interest.

We divide this table into three parts: 1. Those States which are Democratic or could be induced to vote for the party that relieves them of their debt. 2. The Republican States. 3. Those which the Democrats think debatable. We give, from WALKER's table, the whole debt of each State, less the sum in sinking funds, and the

Electoral vote of each State:

	DEMOCRATIC STATES.	ELECTORAL VOTE.
State.	Debt.	Debt.
Alabama.	\$ 16,000,000.	10
Arkansas.	12,445,000.	6
Florida.	1,289,697.	4
Georgia.	26,526,619.	11
Maryland.	6,310,072.	5
Mississippi.	26,021,467.	10
North Carolina.	7,655,069.	7
Tennessee.	20,835,392.	12
Virginia.	10,865,460.	11
West Virginia.	44,000,000.	12
Total.	\$12,000,000.	120

REPUBLICAN STATES.

	REPUBLICAN STATES.	ELECTORAL VOTE.
State.	Debt.	Debt.
Connecticut.	\$ 1,000,000.	21
Illinois.	1,100,000.	11
Iowa.	500,000.	11
Kansas.	1,244,783.	5
Maine.	1,214,580.	4
Massachusetts.	17,345,430.	23
Michigan.	1,812,000.	11
Minnesota.	247,000.	3
Nebraska.	660,000.	2
New Hampshire.	400,000.	2
Rhode Island.	2,617,000.	4
Pennsylvania.	12,000,000.	29
Wisconsin.	2,325,000.	10
Total.	\$ 50,000,000.	128

REPUBLICAN STATES REQUESTED TO HAVE THEIR DEBT PAID BY THE UNITED STATES.

	REPUBLICAN STATES REQUESTED TO HAVE THEIR DEBT PAID BY THE UNITED STATES.	ELECTORAL VOTE.
State.	Debt.	Debt.
California.	\$ 4,522,300.	6
Idaho.	1,000,000.	1
Illinois.	1,244,783.	11
Indiana.	1,214,580.	4
Michigan.	1,812,000.	11
Minnesota.	247,000.	3
New Jersey.	1,435,358.	9
New York.	12,000,000.	29
Pennsylvania.	12,047,771.	29
Oregon.	105,983.	3
Total.	\$ 51,320,104.	98

The summing up of these figures shows that the fifteen Democratic States, including South Carolina, have a debt of \$212,205,539, not including several years accrued and unpaid interest, while all the other States have a debt of \$109,000,000, of which \$71,000,000 are due by Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

Mr. WALKER's plan is that Congress shall by act of legislation assume all this debt, issuing no new bonds therefor, and pay the interest thereon annually. In other words, that over two-thirds of the people, who owe less than one-third of the State debts, shall change position; shall assume the payment of two-thirds of the State debts now owed by them, and if possible be able to maintain itself if the various subordinates were each independent of the proprietors, and free of any control, supervision, or direction of any other employer? Make the Cashier, President, teller, and bookkeeper independent of each other, and each at liberty to run his own department in his own manner, and how long would a bank be able to maintain itself? Yet that is just the way the City Government of Chicago is managed. Mayor COULIN, with all the best intentions in the world, and if gifted with the wisdom of Solomon, is powerless to prevent abuse or to correct them. He has no authority to direct or control

## WASHINGTON.

The Senate Has a Night Debate on the Pinchback Case.

The Matter Finally Postponed Till December Next.

A Resolution Introduced Indorsing the Action of the President in Louisiana.

How Some Judicial Officers at the South Have Bleed the Treasury.

Efforts to Extinguish the Indian Title to the Black Hills Country.

IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, D. C., March 16.—The notable speech of Senator Edmunds in the Senate was upon Pinchback. He succeeded in discussing the question in a new, and, in some respects, very extraordinary manner.

He rejected all the theories about the Return Board by claiming that it was an invention entirely unconstitutional under the laws of Louisiana, and conceived by the cupidity of the thieves or the ambition of politicians.

The decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, which declare the Kellogg, and not the McEnery, Returning Board to have been the lawful Board, and upon which Senator Morton so much relies in his defense of Pinchback, he characterized Edmunds as a "co-ordinator branch of State Government" cannot decide between two contending claimants for the chief executive place in that Government, and that the only determining authority in such case is the power of the sword.

He argued that the character of Chicago was a wretched patch-work contrivance which should be essentially amended and reformed before good, economical or responsible Municipal Government was possible.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

DEAR FRIEND.—Michigan, March 16.—In common with many other newspapers, you recently announced that Senator Farnsworth, of Michigan, would be the next President of the United States. This is a mistake, and I expect, March 16, 1875, is not this a mistake? And, unless there is an election of another President this year, will not the next Democratic Party be the next President of the United States?—Expecting yours,

John R. Finch.

The terms of the President, and of Senator Farnsworth, and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, will all expire March 3, 1877.

By a construction of law, the 3d of March continues until noon of the 4th. The 4th of March falling on Sunday, the new President will take office on Monday morning, unless some other Senator be chosen President pro tempore of the Senate, there will be no de facto President or Vice-President of the United States during the twenty-four hours from noon, March 4, 1877, until noon of the succeeding day.

Of course it is in order to make all the nominal one like for President, and they weigh what for they are worth. The Michigan papers have been busy for some time, and average one candidate for every four papers. The most pronounced nomination yet made, however, is that of the Seventh Ward Republican Club of Philadelphia, which recommends in proper form that it is found a man loyal, upright, intelligent, conservative, and non-partisan, who, if elected, will fill the office of President with credit to the Republican party and great good to the country. This, as applied to the Hon. James G. Blaine, is very well, and therewith the Club nominates him for the office.

We will ask THE TIMES a "square question": Would it support A. C. Hixson for Mayor if he should succeed in his efforts to nominate, or the nomination of some tool of his upon the people? "Answer me, and you're fit!"—JOURNAL.

No. 1.

Now will the Journal answer our "square question"? Does it believe that A. C. Hixson can be elected Mayor next fall, under any star—the present one or the proposed one?

PERSONAL.

The funeral of Mrs. CLARKSON, mother of Frank CLARKSON, took place at Omaha yesterday.

B. F. ALLEN, late President of the Cook County Bank, is in the city, the guest of B. F. Murphy.

Grain Inspector HARVEY is quite ill at his residence, Douglas place. He has been confined to bed several days.

A berth in the Treasury Department, according to the Boston Post, is to be supplied with Searles of Alabama.

From all recent accounts of life in Florida, the abbreviation Fla. would be more significant with the insertion of the vowel E.

WENHORN has won a wager of \$5,000 from BARRETT, and we hope Mr. BARRETT will give him \$5 in money and \$4,995 in nitro-glycerine.—Detroit Free Press.

In a case in a Detroit court last week, a horse-driver's testimony was impeached. As Washington said of ARNOLD'S treason, "Whom shall we trust now?"

The Louisville Courier-Journal explains that the badness of its jokes is due to the printers. That comes of having printers who follow copy.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

It could be proved that TILTON had remembered to order coal the first time he was asked, so the fact would seem more startling to most wives.

It provides for half a dozen governments, excluding the sum all, and each responsible for a proposed new charter of subordinates, with the power of controlling authority. Our power is generally the same as that of WARD and his associates robbed.

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## THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Some Pertinent Facts with Regard to Present Railroad Legislation.

The Unanimous Censurement of the Illinois Law by Railroad Authorities.

A Few Further Points with Regard to the Board's Singular Trial and Fictitious Suits.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

Dear Sir.—March 16.—There are some broad principles which should govern all legislation on the subject of railroads, which in the present discussion, ought not to be lost sight of. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, one of the Railroad Commissioners, of the State of Massachusetts, some time ago set forth a theory of evolution with regard to railroads and their relations with Governments. He detailed four stages in this process of evolution, as follows: 1. Absolutely free construction and operation; 2. Legislative regulation; 3. Executive control; 4. State ownership and operation. The process against the Illinois law has been to go to the second point, and I will not necessarily agree with the railroad authorities in this. The mere existence of these authorities would still leave nine different rates to Chicago and four different rates to St. Louis. The Commission would be killed in any case.

With regard to the bogus cases which I alleged had been trumped up by the Commissioners, it is only necessary to say that the Legislature Committee will probably give the matter to the bottom. Let me assure you that the Illinois law is the most absurd of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, the Commissioners, and all who may throw any light upon this matter. The mere existence of these authorities would still leave nine different rates to Chicago and four different rates to St. Louis. The Commission would be killed in any case.

Yours, etc.,

John H. Williams, Esq.

March 16.—*Flour*—Firm: and

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